

قطع الانشاء والتعبير (2) التي وردت باختبارات الفصول

الماضي.

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القطعة الاولى :

Classroom learning is not practical for many people due to time and cost constraints. In addition, taking time away from work or other responsibilities to attend language courses at an institution is difficult for many people. With self-study, online courses, students can take lessons at home or in the office whenever they want. All they need is a computer and an internet connection. For example, a busy executive can take a language lesson during her lunch hour. A parent with small children can study online at night. In addition, because the student doesn't have to drive anywhere, online learning saves money.



القطعة الثانية:

What about online communication? Can one determine another person's gender just by reading their written words? Susan Herring thinks so. In a 1994, talk at a panel called "Making the Net *Work* she said that men and women have recognizably different styles on the Internet. Her research showed that on Internet discussion boards, men tended to be more assertive than women. Women, in contrast, tended to

hedge (be unsure), apologize, and ask questions. Men also appeared to enjoy, or at least tolerate, "flaming" (insulting others online), whereas women disliked and avoided it.



القطعة الثالثة :

The earliest example of tattoos so far discovered was found in 1991 on the frozen remains of the Copper Age "Iceman" scientists have named Otzi. His lower back, ankles, knees and foot were marked with a series of small lines, made by rubbing powdered charcoal into vertical cuts. X-rays revealed bone degeneration at the site of each tattoo, leading researchers to believe that Otzi's people, ancestors of contemporary central and northern Europeans, may have used tattoos as medical treatment to reduce pain.

As civilizations developed, tattoos took on other meanings. Egyptian funerary figures of female dancers from around 2000 BCE, display the same abstract dot-and-dash tattoos on their bodies as those found on female mummies from the same time period. Later images represent Bes, god of fertility and revelry.

Ancient Romans found reason to celebrate tattoos, believing in the purity of the humane form. Except as brands for criminals and the condemned, tattoos changed. Fighting an army of Britons who wore their tattoos as badges of honor, some Romans came to admire their enemies' ferocity as well as the symbols they wore. Soon Roman soldiers were wearing their own body marks; Roman doctors even perfected the art of application and removal.



القطعة الرابعة :

All of us have different styles of communicating with other people. Our style depends on a lot of things: Where we are from, how and where we were raised, our educational background, and our age. It also can depend on our gender. generally speaking, men and women talk differently, although there are varying degrees of masculine and feminine speech characteristics in each of us. But women do speak in very particular ways that are associated with gender.

Some researchers describe the styles that men and women use to communicate as the "debate vs. relate," "report vs. rapport," or "competitive vs. cooperative" (with the first term in each pair describing men). In other words, men often seek direct solutions to problems and useful advice. whereas women tend to try to establish intimacy by discussing problems and showing concern and empathy.

